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THE POOR PRINTER, AND THE EXCLUSIVES.

On the fourth of July, 18—, Harriet Lee might have been seen sitting on the sofa in her neat little parlor, in a house situate in P. street, New York. The metropolis was alive with men, women and children, of every color, class and creed—old men whose heads were whitened with the snow of age—young men in the meridian of manhood, unitedly and unanimously agreed to "drive dull care away," and join the jubilee to celebrate the birth day of American Independence. Ever and anon the bursting artillery seemed to shake the island of Manhattan; the carved eagle sat perched upon a poll of liberty, and our star spangled banner became the plaything of the balmy wind.

Whilst every American heart was brimful of joy and gratitude, there were two generous hearted, noble minded individuals bowed down with sorrow so pungent, and disappointment so bitter, that the soul stirring proceedings of the ever-to-be-remembered fourth could not raise their drooping spirits. The persons alluded to are Harriet and the suitor, William Malcolm When the intelligent, patriotic and high minded William entered Harriet's apartment, he was disappointed and surprised to see the object of his love bathed in tears. "Why do you weep, my dear Harriet!" inquired William, in a voice rich as music; at the same time grasping affectionately her snowy tapering fingers, which were ornamented with three costly rings, the offerings which friendship and respect had laid upon the altar of her fairy hand. Harriet gently and respectfully raised her head, while the warm tears of grief flowed free and fast from her dark hazle eyes, and fell upon her fair cheek like dew drops from a rose leaf. "What can I do," continued William, "to tear away the dark drapery which seems to mantle your tender feelings in gloomy sorrow on this high and happy day!" Harriet's feelings were too big for utterance; she could not vent her thoughts in words, so violent was the temper of excitement occasioned by one who had broken up the great deep of her heart. Soon after she was able to speak, she said she had just returned from a visit to her aunt R——, having paid her a visit for the purpose of inviting her to attend the anticipated wedding which would probably take place in a few days. She described the interview which she had with her aunt; it was as follows:

When she had made known her errand her aunt observed—

"Is it possible that you, Harriet, have assumed the responsibility of pledging heart and hand to a man without soliciting my advice?"

Harriet replied, "When I first became acquainted with the man of my choice, I sought the advice of my mother, who happened to be in the city at the time: upon inquiry she discovered that my friend was an honest and honorable man, and had no objection with my associating with him; our friendship has ripened into love; we are pledged to each other and the wedding day is appointed."

"What is the gentleman's name, Harriet?"

"His name is William Malcolm."

"Is he a physician, or a lawyer, or a merchant, or a minister—what is he?"

"He is a journeyman printer," replied Harriet.

"*A journeyman Printer!*" exclaimed her aunt with great emphasis. "Do you intend to disgrace your connexions by marrying a man who picks up type for a living? You must be foolish, and your mother must be mad to sanction your ——; you need not imagine, Miss, that I shall condescend to mingle in the society of mechanics; you lack common sense, or you would not thus throw yourself away."

Harriet again replied:

"William is a respectable, industrious and economical man, and loves me."

"It makes me think of casting pearls before swine," continued the old aristocrat. "You are a beautiful girl, your accomplishments are superior to the attainments of most girls of your age—how can you so lower yourself as to marry an illiterate mechanic?"

"My dear aunt, do you know that a printing office is an Academy, where lessons of useful knowledge are continually before the mind? William is not an illiterate man, he is a self taught classical scholar, and occupies a lofty place in the estimation of all who know him."

"I will pay the expense of your wedding, and give you a splendid set of furniture, if you will try to forget him, and take my advice; there is Squire ——, he thinks a great deal of you;—would you not like to have him, or Dr. ——, or Mr. ——, the merchant? You can, I have no doubt, marry either of these gentlemen, and thus keep up the dignity of your family!"

"Pa is a mechanic, and I am not too proud to marry a mechanic," replied Harriet.

"Your father is my youngest brother; he is an extensive land holder; how can you call him a mechanic!"

"I have frequently heard him say," replied Harriet, "that he earned his farm by diligently using the saw, the broadaxe, and the jackplane; furthermore, I have heard him say that you, in your younger days, used to pound putty, and prime ashes, when uncle R—— could not afford to hire help; you have not forgotten that my dear uncle is a sash maker; it is but a few years since he relinquished that business."

"Impudent creature, how dare you thus insult me in my own house!—your uncle is President of the Bank of ——; and one of the richest men in this wealthy metropolis."

"Aunt, I do not intend to insult you nor injure the feelings of my uncle; you know better than I do, that he shaved wood before he commenced shaving notes—yonder stands the old frame building which was once his humble residence."

"Harriet, you must quit my house immediately, and never dare to darken the door again."

Poor Harriet's feelings were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, when her proud and arrogant aunt spoke disrespectfully of William, she introduced the sarcastic remarks which mortified the old woman's pride. Until that morning she always respected her aunt, but her tyranny completely changed her feelings.

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On the 9th day of July, Mr. R. ——, Harriet's uncle, perusing one of the daily papers, discovered the following, and read it aloud to his wife.

"Married, in this city, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chase, Mr. William Malcolm, to Miss Harriet Lee, both of this city." On the opposite page he saw a long editorial article respecting the wedding, the following is an extract:

"Last evening, in conformity with a polite invitation, we attended a wedding party; every thing went off with great eclat; the cake, coffee and wine, were excellent; the bride looked more like an angel than a human being, her hair was smooth and dark as a raven's wing, her mouth like blooming tulips. The groom we are well acquainted with; he is a clever fellow; the wealth of intellect shone on his superb forehead, and a great soul looked through his calm blue eyes; he is the talented author of several splendid articles which have appeared in our most popular periodicals. We understand he is about to assume the management of a periodical in this city. May the sunlight of success beam upon his exertions."

Patient reader, allow the author to digress a few moments, in order to lay before you a brief history of the two professional men, and the merchant who was selected by Harriet's aunt, as a suitable companion for a young lady, occupying such a conspicuous stand in society as she did. The physician was an inferior looking man, rather ill-formed and dwarfish. He was round shouldered, small, twinkling, grey eyes, a heavy intellectual brow, and mouth indicative of eloquence. Notwithstanding his personal appearance, he was esteemed and respected by a large acquaintance; he was a natural dwarf, but an intellectual giant; he was an ordinary looking man, but his attainments were rich and rare; his brilliant talents won for him an imperishable name on the page of immortality; by marriage he connected himself with a poor but honest family; he has obtained a princely fortune since the sacred band was rivetted, and still lives to enjoy it with his most amiable companion and children.

The lawyer was a tall, graceful man, he had an eye like an eagle, was straight as a pine, and strong as Hercules; a large pair of brown whiskers fringed his expressive countenance; no artist ever chiselled a better looking mouth than his; a heavy mass of rich brown hair hung in clustering curls over his fine forehead. He arose to eminence in his profession; the syren song of flattery was perpetually sung in his ear; one praised him because of his eloquence, another alluded to his benevolence. At the age of twenty-five he married the daughter of a rich merchant.

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Let us leap over a period of ten years. In yonder white frame house in Centre street, New York, may be seen the wreck of a ruined man; his eyes are bloodshot, his teeth yellow, his hand trembles, his face is as red as the rising sun—he is a victim of intemperance. If, reader, you choose to look into this dwelling house, you will find it neatly furnished, and clean as a new pin; a pale female, plying that little polished lance, the needle, attracts your attention; she has seen better days, but now she earns a subsistence for herself, her unfortunate husband, and three little ones. She is the wife of the talented and liberal lawyer, we spoke of a few seconds since; the bewitching voice of flattery spoiled him: he mingled much in society, and was a public pet. His friends deemed it an honor to drink a social glass with him; thus he engendered an artificial appetite which like a serpent imprisoned him in its folds, his business was neglected, his time misimproved, his property worse than wasted, his intellect blunted, and his health destroyed.

The merchant was a hungry speculator, greedy after dollars and cents, wealth rolled in its golden tide around him; the more music there was in his purse the more friends he won; he was too stingy to get married; determined to get rich in a hurry, he leaped into the dark, he committed forgery; in Auburn prison may be seen the man who was selected for Harriet by her aunt; fortunately he has no wife nor children to mourn his fate.

We will now resume the narration of the poor printer's history. 'Twas on a bright and beautiful morning in the month of May that one of the splendid steamers that ply between New York and Albany, was crowded with beauty and fashion; the passengers were amusing themselves by gazing on the romantic scenery which nature had spread with lavish hands on both sides of the Hudson. At noon the bell rung to inform the passengers that dinner was ready; a rush was made to the table, which was loaded with the richest luxuries the market afforded; at the head of the table sat a man somewhat advanced in life, the hand of time had scattered a few grey hairs upon his head; the next seat to him was occupied by his wife; with an air of affected dignity, she looked towards the door;—at that moment it was opened by the Captain, who politely requested the gentleman and lady at the head of the table, to give up their seats to the Hon. William Malcolm and his lady! If a voice from Heaven, in tones of thunder, had spoken, they could not have been more surprised, than was Harriet's uncle and aunt, when they, in the presence of more than one hundred persons, were obliged to make room for the plebians they refused to associate with ten years previous to that even; to this proud pair of aristocrats, the scene was extremely humiliating—after all, it was an honor to sit by the side of this great self made man; after the cloth was removed, a great many apologies were made by the old couple. They invited the honorable William M. and his lady to call and see them; they did so; and the old hypocrites strained every nerve to please the once poor printer and his beautiful wife.

William assumed the management of the periodical spoken of in the commencement of this article; his labors were crowned with success; at the close of the year he removed to the south, the same success attended his footsteps; he rose in spite of the obstacles in his way to the honorable eminence he now occupies.

Sam. Slick a Law-Maker.

We commend the following to our readers. We extract it from the third series of the Clock Maker, or sayings and doings of Samuel Slick. In these dull times, if you want to laugh, gentle reader, pray read it, read it.

Register.

In the course of our morning's drive, I happened to ask him if he interfered much in politics, when he was in Slickville. No, said he, not now. I was once an assembly man, but since then I gin up politics. There is nothin' so well taken care of as your rights and privileges, squire. There are always plenty of chaps volunteerin' to do that, out of pure regard for you, ready to lay down their lives to fight your cause, or their fortune, if they had any, either. No; I have given that up. Clock-makin' is a better trade by half. Dear, dear, I shall never forget the day I was elected; I felt two inches taller, and about a little the biggest man in all Slickville. I knew so much was expected of me, I couldn't sleep a-tryin' to make speeches; and when I was in the shop I spiled half my work by not having my mind on it. Save your country, says ones; save it from ruin; cut down salaries. Intend to, says I. Watch the officials, says another; they are the biggest rogues we have. It don't convene with liberty that public servants should be the maters of the public. I quite concur with you, says I. Reduce Lawyers' fees, says some; they are eatin' up the county like locusts. Just so, said I. A county on wheat, says the farmer, for your life. Would you tax the mechanic to enrich the agriculturist? says the manufacturer. Make a law agin thistles, says he; a regulator about temperance, says another; we have a right to drink if we please, says a third; don't legislate too much, says a fourth—it's the curse of the state; and so on without eend. I was fairly bothered, for no two thought alike, and there was no pleasin' nobody. Then every man that voted for me wanted some favor or another, and there was a bottom to the obligation. I was most squashed to death with the weight of my cuss, and they were so heavy.

At last the great day came, and the Governor and Senate and Representatives all walked in procession, and the artillery fired, and the band of the caravan of wild beasts was hired to play for us, and we organized in due form, and the Governor's message was read. I must say that day was the happiest one of my life. I felt full of dignity and honor, and was filled with visions of glory to come. Well, says I to myself, the game is now to play in rael airnest, and no mistake; what card shall I play? The presidential chair and the highest posts is open to me, in common with other citizens. What is to prevent me a commin' in by honors, or if I have good luck, by the odd trick. What shall I lead off with? I laid awake all night considerin' of it, and rollin' and tossin' over like cramp in the stomach, not knowing what to do; at last I got an idea.

Extension of suffrage, says I, is the card I'll play. That will take the masses, and masses is power, for majorities rule. At that time, squire, we had the forty shilling freehold qualification, and it extended no farther; so I went for universal suffrage; for, thinks I, if I can carry that, I can go for Governor first, on the strength of the new votes, and president arterwards; and it *did* seem plausible enough too, that's a fact. To all appearance it was the *best card in the pack*.

So out I jumps from bed, a walkin' up and down the room in my shirt tail, a workin' away at my speech like any thing, and dreadful hard work it was, too; for it is easier to forge iron any time than a speech, especially if you ain't brought on up to the business. I had to go over it and over it ever so often, for every now and then I'd stick fast, get bothered and forgot where I was, and have to begin agin; but when day was e'en about breakin', I was just drawin' to a close, and had nearly scored and rough-hew'd it out, when all of a sudden I run agin the bed post, in the dark, and nearly knocked out my brains. Well, next night I worked at it agin, only I left the candle burnin', so as not to be a stumblin' up agin things that way, and the third night I got it all finished off complete; but I got a shockin' cold in my head, a walking about naked so, and I felt as weak as a child for want of sleep. I was awful puzzled to fix on what to do on account of that plaguy cold. I didn't know whether to wait till it got better, or strike while the iron was hot and hissin', for I feared some o' the speech would leak out, or the whole get flat, if I kept it too long; so as soon as the house was opened, I makes a plunge right into it; for what must be, must be, and it's no use considerin'.

So I ups and says, Mr. Speaker, says I, (Lord how thick my tongue felt; it seemed too thick for my mouth, like the clapper of an old horse) let me propound this resolution, sir, says I; all men are free and equal. No one doubts it, Mr. Slick, said one old member—no one denies that; its a truism. I didn't some how expect that interruption; it kinder put me out, and I never got a goin' altogether right agin afterwards, for I lost my temper; and when a man ain't cool, he might as well hang up his fiddle, that's a fact. Have I freedom of speech, sir, or have I not; or is that last rag of liberty torn from the most of the constitution too? I stand stock still awatin' for your answer, sir. Oh, sartain, said he, sartain; you may talk forever, if you like; go on, sir, only no man double your proposition. It's a lie, sir, said I, it's a lie writ—Order!—Order!—chair! chair! says some. Knock him down—turn him out—where did you learn manners? says others. Hear me out, says I, will you?—and don't be so everlastin' fast; what's the use of jumpin' afore you come to the fence. It's a lie written on the face of the constitution. Oh! ho! says they, is that it? Yes, says I, it is, and contradict it if you dare! We are not free; we are slaves; one half of us is tyrants—unremorseless, onfeelin', overbearin' tyrants, and vile usurpers; and the other half slaves; abject, miserable, degraded slaves. The first argument advanced, sir, is this—and the cold in my nose began to tickle, tickle, tickle, till I couldn't hold any longer, and let go a sneeze that almost broke the winders out. Oh, Lord, what a haw haw! they set up. The first argument is this, sir; and off went both barrels of my nose agin like thunder; it fairly raised the dust from the floor, in a cloud like a whirlwind in the street afore rain. It made all spin agin. Why, he is a very ring-tail roarer says the members, a regular sneezer; and they shouted and roared like anything.

I thought I should a died for shame one minit, and the next I felt so coonish I had half a mind to fly at the speaker and knock him down. I did'nt jist cleverly know what to do, but at last I went on. Did the best blood of the land flow for forty shillings? Was Bunker Hill fought out to loosen British chains, merely to rivet American ones? Was it for this the people covered with gore and glory, on the bed of honor? Was it the forty shillings along that fought the revolution of the polls? I am for the polls. Taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and freedom and equality likewise also. How dare you tax the polls without their consent? Suppose they was to go for to tax you without your consent, why who would be right or who wrong then? Can two wrongs make a right? It is much of a muchness, sir,—six of one and half a dozen of the other.

What's that feller talkin' about? says a member. A vote to help the Poles agin' Russia, says the other; what a cussed fool he is. It put me quite out, and joggled me so, I couldn't make another fine strait, I couldn't see the Speaker no longer, for my eyes watered as if I had been a stringin' inions for a week, and I had to keep blowin' my nose the whole blessed time, for the cold in it corked it up as tight as a bottle. Who calls them fools? says I; who dares insult free citizens because they are not forty shillingers? You couldn't treat them wus if they was nasty, dirty, diseasable niggers; and yet you boast of your glorious constitution. Will any member answer me this? Have they blood in their veins?—and if they have, it must be free blood; and if free, it must boil. (Pickle tickle goes my nose agin, and I had to stop to search for my nose-rag.) The honorable gentleman, says some feller or another, for most on 'em were strangers to me, means a blood puddin' I suppose. Ah! I thought I should have gone ravin' distracted mad. I knew I was talkin' nonsense, that I had run off the tracks with all steam on, and was a-ploughin' through the mud in the fields like any thing. Says I, I'll have *your* blood, you scoundrel, if you dare to say that agin'; see if I don't, so there now. Oh dear, such shoutin', roarin', and clappin' of hands I never heerd, my head run round like a spinnin wheel; it was all burr, burr, burr, buzz, buzz, buzz. I bit in my breath to keep cool; I felt I was on the edge of a wharf and only one step more was over head and ears chewallop in the water. Sam, says I to myself, be a man; be cool—take it easy; so I got off agin, but I was so confused I got into my other speech on agricultur' that I had larned by heart, and mixed the two together all in a ravel. Thistles, says I, is the bane of all good husbandry. Extirpate them from the land; they are usurpin' the places of grain, and all Slickville will be filled with polls. If they have no voice in this assembly, how can you expect them to obey the laws they never made. Compel folks to cut them down in the full of the moon, and they'll all die; I have tried it myself with universal suffrage and the ballot.

Well, artillery is nothin' but a popgun to the noise the members now made—it was an arthquake tipped with thunder and lightning. I never heerd nothing like it. I felt I was crazy; wished I was dead almost, or could sink through the floor into the middle of the sea, or any where but where I was. At last cousin Woodberry took pity on me, and come over to where I was, and said Sam, said he, set down, that's a good feller; you don't know what you are a-doing of; you are makin' an ass of yourself. But I didn't hear him. Confound you! said he, you look mean enough to put the sun into eclipse, and he laid hold of the skirts of my coat, and tried to pull me down; but instead of that he pulled 'em right off, and made an awful show of me. That sot me off agin, quite ravin' as bad as ever. I won't be put down, says I, Mr. Speaker; I fight for liberty and the polls; I stand agin the forty shillingers. Unhand me, you slave! said I, touch me not, or I'll sacrifice you on the altar of my country; and with that I ups fist and knocks Woodberry over as flat as a pancake, and bolts right out of the hall.

But I was so blinded with the cold in my head and rage together, I could'nt *see* no more nor a bat, and I pitched into several members in the way out, and 'most broke their necks and my own too. It was the first and the last of my speech-making. I went by the name, for years afterwards, in our town of "Free and equal Slick." I wish I could wipe out that page of my follies from my memory, I tell you; but it's a caution to them that navigate in politics, that's a fact.

Nothin' on this side of the water makes so big a fool of a man, squire, he continued, as goin' to the house of representative without bein' fit for it. Them that hante just got the right weight of ballast are upset in no time, and turned bottom upwards afore they know where they be. Them that are a little vain by nature, get so puffed up and so conseated, they become nothin' but laughin' stocks to all the world, most rediculus fools; while them whose principles ain't well anchored in good holdin' ground, let the rogue peep out o' their professions plainer than they are athinkin' on—The skin of the beast will show through, like an Irishman's elbow, though he has three coats on. But that ain't the worst of it neether. A man is apt to become bankrupt in business as well as in character by it. Doin' big and talkin' for three months in the year, and puffin' each other up till they are ready to burst with their importance, don't convene with sellin' tape by the yard or loading on carts, when they return home to their business.

In short, squire, a country ought to be a rich country with larned men in it, and men of property to represent it, or else assembly work is nothin' but high life below stairs, arter all. I could point you out legislators on this here continent where the speakin' is all kitchin talk, all strut, brag, and vulgar impedence. Its enough to make a cat sick to hear fellers talk of independence who are mortgaged over head and ears in debt, to listen to the chaps jawing about public virtue, temperance, education, and what not, all day, who spend the night in a back room of a market tavern with the key turned, drinking hailstorm and bad rum, or playing sixpenny loo. *If mankind only knew what fools they were, and how they helped folks themselves to fool them, there would be some hope of them, for they would have larnt the first lesson of wisdom.*

From the Raleigh Star.

BENTON USED UP.

The Great Expunger has been *expunged* into a state of positive incomprehensibility. He is altogether at a loss to determine what are the potent causes which have put down his master and elevated Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. Indeed, he says he has not even a *belief* on the subject. He says he sees and hears a thousand opinions on every side; but the result is *incomprehensible* to him; he "cannot see how it was done." And yet he has given himself sufficient latitude on this subject to attribute Gen. Harrison's election to causes which were put in operation on the London Exchange. This he did very recently, in the debate which occurred in the Senate on the Prospective Pre emption Bill; and for this insult, thus boldly and insolently offered to the American people, he received a deep and severe excoriation at the hands of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The latter gentleman took a wide range upon the subject; and after meeting and repelling every charge preferred by Benton against the Whig party, brought his remarks to a close in the following just, pungent and eloquent strain. "We opine *the* man of Missouri will be loth again to encounter the brilliant and unsparing sword of Crittenden:

"Strange indeed would it be could the magic wand of British gold be applied to produce such a result. All the natural causes, on that subject, seem to point the other way. We might expect that Kings and Presidents who try to be and live like Kings, feel a natural sympathy with each other. They do not seek to put down the throne to raise the cottage. If the real truth could be come at in the matter, I verily believe that there was more foreign sympathy with the reigning President than with his plain, humble, republican opponent. There is not a state, no, nor a county, through this wide union, that was swayed in its late vote by any influence from London the exchange. Gentlemen are sadly puzzled to account for the result. Some say, "Oh! it was all the work of British gold!" Others say, "it was nothing but the senseless cry about log cabins and hard cider." All sorts of devices are used to disguise a fact so appalling. Some say it was all the effect of coon-skins. [A laugh.] And one very *distinguished, intellectual, argumentative senator assured us that, if the principles* of the whig party were to be carried out, they would lead only to this, that we should pull down this magnificent capitol, the proud hall of American legislation, and build in its place a log cabin hung round with coon skins! [Laughter.] But the gentlemen do not—or will not—understand what they see. It is no cry about log cabins or hard cider that has thus moved, as one man, almost the whole American people. It was something greater, higher, deeper. I know that the election of William Henry Harrison is to the politicians a stumbling block, and to the Van Buren men foolishness; but to any unbiassed, candid, intelligent observer, it must appear to be the wisdom and the power of a great people. I can tell the gentleman that it is not very politic to sneer at log cabins. They are the emblem, the visible type, of the power of the people. 'Long will it continue to be dear to them, as a remembrancer of the fact that they were able, by the peaceful fiat of their will, to take the man they loved from a log cabin, and set him in the palace of their dominion. It is the practical, visible, tangible symbol of their power—which may God preserve! Think you to win their favor by treating it with scorn and derision? You force it on us by your taunts; you laughed at our candidate as the inmate of a cabin; and you have seen, and you now feel, the effect of your own wit; and, if I am not very much mistaken, you will never need another lesson to teach you the danger of sneering at log cabins. The people are coming, on the 4th of March, to show you what it is to set your feet upon them. They are bringing the man of the log cabin, and they mean to place him in yonder white house. You puzzle your heads sadly to account for it; but we will work out the sum for you."

Governor Roman, of Louisiana, recommends the Planters who use steam power on their plantations in the making of sugar, to apply this power at proper seasons to the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen cloths. At present the steam engines lie useless for three-fourths of the year—being employed not more than one fourth in the sugar making business.

Anti-Amalgamation.—A bill has passed through the committee of the whole in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the intermarrying of white men or women to negroes, mustees or mulattoes, under a penalty of $500, inflicting a heavy penalty upon the clergyman marrying them, and annulling the marriage contract of all such persons that now exists. *Baltimore Sun.*

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan 25.

The debate in the Senate upon the subject of the Public Lands, and mainly upon the question of distribution of the proceeds of sales of those lands among the several states for whom the United States holds them as trustee, continues; from day to day, not only with unabated but increased and increasing interest. We shall publish the whole of it as rapidly as our reporters can write it out. Meanwhile the reader will not be displeased at our anticipating now and then our regular report of the debate, and noticing its progress paragraphically.

On Saturday the 23d inst. the crowded galleries of the Senate attested the state of public expectation, excited by the knowledge, derived from morning papers, that Mr. Calhoun, the father of one of the projects for disposing of the public lands, was to address the Senate on the general subject, and the probability that he would be replied to by some senators on the other side who would have no objection to meet such a champion in the field of debate. That the speech of Mr. Calhoun was an able one, cannot be doubted by those who have heard him on other occasions. No man, probably, could have made a better speech on the wrong side of the question. On the wrong side of the question, we say; for, of all the projects of which we have seen Mr. Calhoun either the author or the advocate during nearly thirty years, none has appeared to us more indefensible than his scheme for surrendering the public lands to the states within whose geographical boundaries they happen to lie. The type of such a policy is to be found in Æsop's fable of the boy, who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. These lands yield to the general government but a few millions of dollars a year, and at this rate it will be half a century before this source of revenue will be exhausted: let us, therefore, at once cut off this source of revenue altogether. This, if we understand it, is the pith of the argument in favor of the measure.

Mr. Webster followed Mr. Calhoun in the debate, with an ability which even he has rarely ever before exhibited, and with such a power, both of sentiment and eloquence, as found its way to all hearts not steeled by obdurate prejudice against truth or against the man who then and there delivered it. With evident difficulty it was that both floor and galleries restricted themselves to moderate expressions of gratified feeling.

Considering, however, the position which Mr Webster occupies, as a designated member of the Cabinet under the Harrison administration, it is of more importance to our readers to know what ground he took upon the questions brought under debate, than whether he acquitted himself well or ill. We proceed, therefore, as briefly as possible, to state the principal points he made; which we do the rather because unusual pains have been taken by the organ of the administration, in this city, to cast doubt and suspicion upon his probable course on the important questions now before the Senate.

In the first place, then, Mr. W. maintained the power of Congress over the subject, by that express provision of the constitution which declared that Congress should have power to dispose of the territory belonging to the United States; and this general authority, he said, was not limited by any other provision. Congress, too, had a general power to collect revenue by taxes; and both these powers were to be exercised in a sound discretion.

To guide and direct this discretion, he argued, Congress might look, first, to the object of the original grants of these lands for the use of the states, and the equity therefrom arising; second, to the powers of the general government, and the state governments, and especially to the important fact that the states had parted with the *whole* of their original power of collecting revenue for their own purposes by duties on goods imported; and, third, to the actual condition of many of the states in regard to debts. These were the leading topics.

But, in speaking of the debts of the states, he took occasion to notice how much had been done and said both to injure their credit and to weaken their sense of obligation, and to speak of the disgrace brought on the country by the tenor of divers publications in quarters favorable to the present administration, in these respects. He spoke, too, of the miserable calumnies propagated by the official organ of the administration on all the people of the United States, imputing to them the acting under foreign influence and money influence in the late great election. It was while speaking on these latter topics that the Senate and the galleries could not be restrained within the usual bounds of decorum. If, as has been suggested, Mr. W. is soon to leave the Senate, he could hardly have been more fortunate in his valedictory address, sudden and unexpected as was the occasion.

Baltimore Patriot, January 26.

The Senate, to-day, again resumed the consideration of the prospective pre emption bill, and Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, spoke at great length, and with much eloquence, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and others on the Administration side. I present you a brief outline, in which his prominent points are noticed.

Mr. Mangum had desired to engage the attention of the Senate for a very short time, before the close of this debate, finding it yesterday drawing near to a close; and he very much regretted that he had not given the subject the attention requisite, and fitted to the importance of the subject.

This debate has taken a wide range, and embraced a variety of topics, which tend to withdraw our sight from the matter immediately before the Senate.

He did not now design so much to attempt a discussion of the subject, as to express the objections which had occurred to him in reference to one of the propositions before the Senate, and give his views in favor of the other.

The question now was, whether the pre-emption bill, as it had been engrossed, should become a law of the land—or whether it shall be recommitted to the committee, with the instructions that have been offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) which require the committee to report a bill containing the principle of equal and just *distribution*, as well as the *pre emption principle*.

He had heretofore said he was totally opposed to the whole system of pre emption out and out, and this was not only his opinion, but that of the state which he had the honor in part to represent.

But as this was a great question, on which various sectional interests felt a profound interest—in the liberal spirit of a statesman, it is due, that the rights of all should be considered. He was, therefore, prepared on this occasion, to go with gentlemen in engrafting the principles of pre emption, with those of distribution—with this limit—that the pre emption should extend only to the surveyed lands of the U. States.

But the consideration of this question necessarily called up the other proposition—which has been offered as a final disposition of this great question, by the honorable senator from South Carolina, the proposition to cede these lands to the states, respectively, in which they lie.

He concurred as strongly as any one, in the necessity that this great agitating question should be finally settled, on principles, enlarged, liberal, equal and just to all the portions of this country.

He was not able to bestow on this one portion of his approbation, for it was in fact not only *totally unconstitutional*, but a *wasteful* disposition of this vast property, in a spirit which could not be justified in good faith in reference to the trust under which we held it.

He could see no more propriety of ceding this immense property to the states in which it lies, than of ceding to those states the power of making war and peace. There was no power to delegate this authority, and he could not conceive how it could be maintained.

Another objection was the *great inequality* in reference to the states, to which this cession is to be made. He then went into a slight examination of its operation with reference to Ohio and Michigan—showing that the former, with her immense population, would not receive as much as Michigan, with a far less population. There was no justice in this session act.

Thus he disapproved of the *measure*, and was forced on the ground of the distribution bill. This was the opinion of his constituents—and North Carolina came not here asking for her interest in this public domain as a state weighed down with debt—for she has now a surplus revenue—but because she was justly entitled to them—and to enable her to carry forward her improvements—to send the light of education to every child born within the limits of her territory. North Carolina was the first state in the Union that had voted on the land bill—and she had supported it uniformly—in 1834, '35, and in '38.

He then noticed some objections to it—1st, as being palpably unconstitutional. 2d, on the ground it is dangerous and tending to the profligacy and the subjection of the states by bribery and corruption.

He answered them briefly—this land was entirely within the control of the government—but held sacredly by the deeds of cession from the various states to which he referred. It was given to the states, according to the usual representative population, in the general charges and expenditures.

As to the second charge, he did not deem it unsafe to trust the people with their own money; and thought it would be administered by the legislatures of the states fully as honestly as by the national legislature.

The great American principle of legislation was a *distribution* of power.

He went for carrying out the great principles of Southern anti-tariff men.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 28.

In the great debate upon the land bill the day before yesterday, in reply to Mr. Allen, of Ohio, Senator Mangum distinguished himself by an able and effective speech, in his happiest manner. The speech will be reported at large in due course, and we shall not forestall the reader's gratification in the perusal by any attempt to analize it. There was one passage of the speech, however, which we cannot refrain from describing to our readers. It was in reply to a particularly venomous assault upon Mr. Webster by the Ohio senator, in reference to his opposition to the proposed appropriation of three millions of dollars to be placed at the discretion of Gen. Jackson, by way of amendment to the fortification appropriation bill, at the close of the session of Congress, 1834, '35, for any purpose he might elect in reference either to the land or naval service; which amendment came to the Senate late in the night of the the 3d of March, being the last day and night of the session.

In reference to this allusion, Mr. Mangum said he well remembered *that night*. He had understood that a schism had taken place among the members of the party in power; a portion of them being in favor of the elevation of Mr. Van-Buren to the Presidency, while another portion were not willing to trust him. It had been said on the floor of the Senate that a hundred and fifty sail of French vessels of war were off our coasts; reprisals had been asked by the President, which, if granted, would precipitate us into a war with France in forty eight hours. And all this, for what? "Why, sir," said Mr. M., "if we could have been forced into a war, the appeal would be irresistible to the popular feeling in favor of continuing the 'Hero of New Orleans' at the head of the states to guide the contest. Hence, that portion of the Cabinet—the Lower Cabinet he believed it was—who were in favor of electing Gen. Jackson for a *third* term, had only to plunge the country into a war, and the work was done. I therefore felt (said Mr. M.) that to break up the reigning dynasty was indispensable. I looked to a war with apprehension; not that I feared the prowess of the enemy abroad, but the success of the enemy *at home*. And here suffer me to say—perhaps I ought not to say it, yet I will say—that in all probability that war was averted by the genius and wisdom and sagacity of one man (alluding to Mr. Clay) sitting in a committee-room of this capitol. I believe, if the secrets of that committee-room could be brought out to the light, they would still further enhance a reputation which is the property and pride of our country, and would add one more to the list of the public services of that distinguished man. When the report from the committee on foreign affairs on the subject of our relations with France was brought into the Senate, it was adopted, with some slight verbal amendment of the resolution, not changing the object of it, almost unanimously. The prospect of war, with all the party hopes built upon it, was gone. But afterward, on the last night of that session, it was proposed to insert, by an amendment in an appropriation bill, an item of *three millions of dollars*, to be placed at the absolute discretion of the Executive. Such a measure was unusual; the amount was large; the demand sudden; but it was pressed with eagerness by the emissaries, or, let me say, by the assiduous friends of the President, who were seen flitting in the lobbies and eagerly conversing with their friends, then possessing an ascendancy in both houses of Congress. The President himself was in the capitol. His servitors—his agents—his personal and political friends were busily engaged in persuading members to give the appropriation their approbation and support. They were unable, however, to kindle up the spark of war. That had been too effectually extinguished in the committee room, and its extinction had been confirmed in the Senate. But should this grant be made, the chances were ten to one that we should at once see it flame out in a state of actual hostilities. It was on that occasion that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) rose in his place and threw off one of the most convulsing bursts of eloquence I ever listened to. I rise not here to defend that senator: he needs not the aid of my puny arm. His vast national reputation, more especially his strong *American* feeling, have endeared him to his countrymen, and must convince even his enemies that he is the true friend of his country. I was a witness to the gigantic power of his eloquence on that occasion, and it was one of the most extraordinary efforts I remember to have heard. Had I been called upon at the time to express the feeling excited in my mind by the honorable senator's speech on this occasion, I should have been ready to exclaim, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!' That the Senate thought with me was manifested by their confirming his views by their action; while the universal Whig party—I am sure I may include the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun)—in every portion of the country, agreed in their estimate of the high and devoted patriotism which dictated his course."

We do not give these as the words, but they are the substance of Mr. Mangum's remarks in reply to Mr. Allen's allusion to the incident referred to.

Upon the whole; this speech of Mr. Mangum, and the sentiments which he expressed, are at the present moment, of great interest to the country. They cannot but tend to allay local prejudices, and to inspire manly and generous sentiments.

Mr. Mangum argued, as an American should do, that the states may go on prosperously and happily under this government. He spoke for conciliation, kindness, mutual free consultation, and large and liberal views. How different—how vastly different—is not all this from those loud and angry appeals to sections, and to sectional interests, which we have been compelled so often, of late years, to hear!

For ourselves, we thank Mr. Mangum for this able and statesmanlike speech. We thank him, especially, for the just tribute which he paid to the character and services of the bold, faithful, and unswerving Clay, and for his manly vindication of the elevated national sentiment and American spirit of the distinguished senator from Massachusetts.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 1.

As it will be some days before the speech of Senator Clay, of Ky., on the land question, will be reached in the due course of publication of the debate upon that subject, our readers will, we dare say, considering Mr. Clay's particular merits were the character, the honor, the relation to this question, be obliged to us for a brief sketch of the course of his remarks upon some of the chief topics which he brought into review.

Amongst other points in his speech, the following were successfully touched upon:

Mr. Clay quieted all apprehensions of an application of the principle of distribution of the land fund to the imposition of taxes for the purpose of subsequent division among the states. The tax-power and the land-power (he argued) stand on totally different ground. Congress is invested with power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." The purposes of the revenue thus derived are specifically defined; and distribution is not among the specified purposes. Congress, therefore, cannot constitutionally impose taxes for distribution. As to the phrase "general welfare," Mr. C. said it was now perfectly settled that that conveyed no power, but simply designated the object of the revenue. It was otherwise with the land-power. Congress was empowered to "dispose of" the territory of the United States. The grant was unqualified, and without restriction.

There was one view which Mr. C. presented and dwelt upon with powerful effect. Power, in this country, he said, was divided between the state governments and the general government. This complex machinery acted upon the same people. In administering it, each of these two agents of the people, within its sphere, should so exercise its trust as to do the most good and the least harm to the people. Now, the states had no power to lay any impost or duties. But revenue was easiest collected in that form of assessment. No state can tax luxuries; the general government can. Ought we not, then, to pay the debt (for Mr. C. argued, and, we think, proved that, under the terms of the deeds of cession, it was a debt which we owe to the states for their distributive share of the public lands? If we withhold it, what is the consequence? Take the case, for example, of Illinois. Her annual portion would be about $101,000. If we pay that to her, it will relieve the people of that state from $101,000 of direct taxation—chiefly land tax—the most burdensome of all taxes. Ought not the general government, then, to assign to the states the land fund, and resort to that power which it has, and which the states have not, to supply the wants of the treasury from foreign luxuries?

Mr. Clay denied that there ever existed any purpose of assuming state debts. It could not be done. The inequality of the amount of those debts, and the total freedom of many of the states from all debt, rendered such a proposition wholly untenable. He conceived that the payment of a debt which *we* owed them, was widely different from an assumption of *their* debts.

He condemned in strong terms the *negative* proposition introduced at the last session against the assumption. It was gratuitous, wanton, and unnecessary. It had injured, beyond all doubt, the credit of the states at a moment when several of them were struggling under unexampled difficulties, brought upon them in the laudable effort to improve their respective territories.

Mr. Clay showed how disadvantageously we now carry on trade with France. Our imports, according to the last commercial return, exceeded our exports of native produce to France about seventeen millions! We import luxuries, whilst our export of greatest value is a raw material. We receive her luxuries free, and she levies a duty of twenty francs to the hundred kilogrammes on our cotton; that is, nearly two cents per pound at the present price of cotton!

Mr. C. said he was friendly to trade with France. It was at his instance that a discrimination had been introduced in favor of the silks of France against those of China. But he wished to see the trade on some footing of more reciprocity.

In passing, Mr. Clay paid a high compliment to Louis Philippe. He had seen with regret an intimation of doubt as to the validity of his title to the throne of France, by a venerable and distinguished countryman of ours. After the revolution of 1830 (in which our immortal friend Lafayette bore such an eminent part,) by which Louis Philippe was placed on the throne—after eleven years of subsequent acquiescence by France, Mr. Clay said he thought his title was quite as good as that of any other European monarch, or as any which the accident of birth could confer. He had, in the midst of great political embarrassments and extraordinary personal perils, conducted himself with firmness, wisdom, and moderation.

Can we stand justified to our conscience and to our country, he asked, in permitting these foreign luxuries to drain us of our specie, and in refusing to lay a reasonable duty upon them, and thereby enable us to afford such assistance to the sales as they will derive from their respective quotas of the land fund?

There were persons who seemed to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the spectacle of a state's violating its public engagements. They hate capitalists more than they are disposed to cherish the good faith and honor of the states. Such a spectacle would excite in his (Mr. C's) bosom nothing but the most painful emotions. No state, no part of the country, could be dishonored without affecting more or less the whole. National character, national honor, national glory was an aggregate, of which the elements were the character, the honor, the glory of the states and of individuals. The whole cannot stand pure and unblemished whilst the parts are contaminated, no more than that the parts should remain untarnished whilst the whole should be dishonored and degraded.

On the power of distribution, Mr. C.'s argument was unanswerable. He showed that, by the very terms of the deeds of cession, in consequence of a change of the form of government upon the adoption of the new constitution, distribution, and nothing but distribution, would satisfy the intent and purpose of the deeds. The deeds originally contemplated a separate assignment to each state, in the form of a credit against its prescribed quota, of its portion of the land fund. By the new constitution the rule of taxation is changed from the states to the people. The *measure* of benefit from the land fund was to be in proportion to the *measure* of burden from the imposition of the states' quota. The latter is lost, and what remains for Congress to do but to *distribute* the fund upon the just and equal rule of federal numbers?

It was to be a *common* fund. Under a system of distribution it will not cease to be a common fund. One power—one will—will direct, control, and administer the estate. The title and the administration will remain in the hands of the general government. The division among the states is only one form of distribution. Congress distributes when it expends itself the money. If the fund were assigned to another people than those of the United States, it would be a different thing; but the same people receive the benefit of the fund, whether it is used in current expenditure, or is dispensed through the intermediate agency of the state governments. The only question should be, which form of disbursement achieves the most good?

Passing from the deeds of cession to the clause in the Constitution, Mr. Clay contended that that covered Louisiana and Florida, and perhaps also the lands ceded by the states. The power was complete, plenary, and perfectly unrestricted.

He showed, in passing, that Mr. Wright's account of charges against the public domain was incorrect; that he put in too many items of debt and left out too many just credits. Why should the Public Lands be subject to the charge of maintaining our Indian relations? If we did not own a foot of public land, humanity, peace, and policy would prompt us to incur the charges to which those relations subject us. On the other hand, he said, Mr. Wright gives no credit for the sovereignty of Louisiana and Florida; none for receipts at the custom-house of N. Orleans and Mobile; none for the navigation of the Mississippi—that navigation which, had it not been drawn within the jurisdiction of the Union, might have severed the Union.

Mr. C. showed the tendency, by the proposed distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, to the preservation of the Union, by attaching the states more firmly to it, not merely by their immediate interest in the measure, but by the conviction which it will inspire of the prevalence of justice and equity in the councils of the nation, &c.

Without pursuing further the train of his argument, we will say, in a word, that Mr. Clay's argument appeared to us to be conclusive, his sentiments just and his tone of feeling truly and purely American.

The following is the concluding portion of an interesting speech on the pre-emption bill, delivered by Mr. Smith of Indiana on the 11th ult.

"I would here close my remarks and resume my seat, but the Senate must pardon me for noticing the political topic that has been introduced into the discussion. I did hope, Mr. President, when we assembled here at the present session, that we would, by common consent, exclude from these halls all the political heat that was created in the last political contest. We have all heard enough of it to need repose, now it is over. But in this I have been disappointed. The very title of the bill introduces the Log Cabin as a political reminiscence, calculated to lead to political discussion; indeed it has so led some of the senators who have addressed you. I did suppose that the charges that have been made in the heated partisan presses, that the late presidential election was influenced by stock jobbing considerations in England, would not have found their way in this august body. But here, again, I have been mistaken. And since the charge has been made, I desire to know what state has been so operated upon. Let the charge be located. For my state and her citizens, I repel it. I had seen in the columns of the party presses, immediately after the election for President, the charge that the election was carried by fraud. This we had a right to expect, for it is a principle in our nature to attribute our defeat to any thing else than a defect in ourselves or our conduct; and, so long as the charge had no special location, I thought it but the privilege of the defeated party to excuse themselves, even at the expense of facts, and of the feelings of their opponents; but, to my astonishment, I saw in the official organ, the location of fraud the time of the election; and I declare to you, that I honestly believe there never was a more fair and honest expression of public opinion in the state than there was at the elections there last summer and autumn. There may have been illegal votes given, and no doubt were, but, if so, I have reason to believe they were unknown to the judges and inspectors, and were not confined to one side alone.

I am aware that an argument has been based on the fact that there were more votes given in August and November, than there were polls assessed in the spring. Admit this to be true, and does it prove that the excess were illegal votes, or that they were all cast on one side? Or, may it not rather be attributed to the fact that all the polls were not taken by the assessors in the spring, or that some may have come of age between the time of the assessment and the election? This would be the charitable view of the matter. Add to this, the fact that these same assessors accidentally returned "2 235,008 acres of land less than the true amount," and then make the calculation, and you will find that the vote of Indiana does not bear a higher proportion to the population than an average of other states, and it seems to me, that even the Official would consent to raise the float from Indiana, and seek some other point of location. It does not become me to say, what was the cause of the defeat of the administration party at the late election. The senator from Arkansas and myself said a few words on that subject at the commencement of my remarks. Still I may be permitted to say, without departing from the course of remark I have laid down for myself, that I attribute the result to the fact that those in power lived too far from the people, knew too little of their interests, cared too little for their wishes, pressed upon the country obnoxious measures, attempted to entrench themselves in power by the application of doctrines with which the great body of the people had no sympathy, and treated with disdain, slander and abuse, the candidate of their choice. While the warning rebuke has been pronounced in tones of thunder, it has been both solemn and instructive. It has proclaimed to the world the power of the ballot box, and the perpetuity of our glorious form of government."

From the Richmond Whig.

WHIG UNION.

We feel particularly pleased with the article which follows. Insidious efforts have already commenced to divide the Whigs—to divide them even before the Whig administration has commenced. How can you stand Webster, or Sergeant, or Granger, says one tempter—how can you stand a United States Bank, says another—how can you stand *both*, says a third! Cunning little Isaacs! We caution the Whig party, individually and collectively, against the syren songs of these political mermaids.

That there are questions which may hereafter come up, upon which different sections of the Whig party hold different doctrines, is unquestionable. But how weak were it—how childish, how absurd, that they should permit these questions to divide *them*; to put them at the mercy of Locofocoism; to reinstate in power the Spoils party with all their abhorred principles; to deprive the country of the fruits of the great Revolution, so arduously sought by the people, so long toiled for, so gloriously completed!

Extract of a letter from Washington to the New York Courier.

In my late letter no reference has been made to the feelings which pervade the Whig party. I can only say, whatever of faction or dissention existed among them, are now swallowed up in the triumph of victory. The recent Presidential Election has taught them practically, their own strength, and that it consists in union, which now pervades their ranks to an extent never before equalled. The election for Cabinet Ministers, which General Harrison is believed to have made, is approved and applauded in every section of the country by our Whig friends. You no longer hear of a Clay party, a Webster party, or a Scott party. All, all unite in speaking of the Whig party—

"As a band of brothers join'd
Peace and safety we shall find"

It is a source of great amusement to some of us, who meet of an evening and talk over the pigmy efforts of the poor devils yet in power, to create divisions in our ranks. The hireling presses of the party lead off, and their tools echo the sayings of the Globe. One seizes a Whig member of Congress by the button, and expresses his apprehensions that Clay will have too much influence with the President. Another that Webster has got the better of Clay, by being Secretary of State, and a third that there is a bargain between Clay and Webster for the two next Presidential terms.

All these movements and this flattering only show the forlorn and hopeless condition of the Loco Foco party. They despair, and well they may. Of two things you may rest assured. First. They can create no jealousy in our ranks. Second. There will be a contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, but it will only be, who can give the most efficient support to Gen. Harrison's administration.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Border Troubles.—The Detroit Advertiser states that there is a universal stir among the Canadians. A large force is being gathered near the disputed territory—the militia are under a process of re organization and accumulation—meetings are being held to consult about McLeod's imprisonment, and threats of release are frequently heard.

Salt.—Salt was manufactured at the Salt Springs, in New York, last year, to the amount of 52,022,335.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, February 11.

At an election held in this place on Saturday last, for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the town of Hillsborough for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:

Stephen Moore, Magistrate of Police.

Commissioners.
Edmund Strudwick,
Lemuel Lynch,
Wm. H. Brown,
James M. Palmer,
John Berry.
Osmond F. Long,
John Jones.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Prospective Pre emption bill was brought to a close in the Senate on the 2d inst. A proposition to ingraft upon this the principles of Mr Calhoun's bill, to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 20. The motion of Mr. Crittenden, to recommit the bill for the purpose of embodying in it the principle of distribution, was also rejected—yeas 22, nays 29.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 19. So the bill was passed.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Graham of this state, to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of re-opening a direct communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Graham accompanied the introduction of this bill by an able and very impressive speech, urging the advantages to commerce which would result from opening the proposed communication, and the greater degree of safety to human life.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Mangum presented to the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; which were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the treasury note bill was continued until Wednesday last, when it was taken out of the committee of the whole and reported to the house.

Gen. Harrison was hourly expected in the city of Washington at the last accounts. Great preparations had been made to receive him.

Important.—The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, in consequence of the heavy runs made upon it for specie, has been compelled again to suspend specie payments. It is stated that the bank has paid out, since the 15th of January, in specie and foreign drafts, seven millions of dollars. This run upon the bank may be regarded as the natural consequence of the publications injurious to its credit, which have appeared in some of the leading northern Journals—a run which would be apt to overwhelm almost any institution whose business was at all extended.

The suspension of this bank, it is said, will not affect the other Pennsylvania banks; they will continue to pay specie, regardless of the stoppage of the United States Bank.

The editors of the Nag's Head Advocate appear to be wofully fretted because of the notice we took of them in some of our former numbers, and because of the article which we copied into our paper of the 14th ult from the Halifax Advocate. Their affected contempt for the Halifax Advocate is somewhat ludicrous; but with that we have nothing to do. The editor of that print will doubtless be able to answer for himself, if the Nag's Head editors can discover his whereabouts, so as to direct one of their papers to him.

We have no desire to bandy words with these testy editors; neither do we desire to diminish aught of their "high regard for the character of Mr. Shepard." We certainly did disapprove of his course in the debate on the western turnpike bill; we thought it unbecoming, and otherwise objectionable in many respects. But we were induced to hope, indeed we were ready to believe, that he possessed some bright redeeming qualities; and that we might do him no injustice, we hesitated not to publish his reply to Mr. Clingman. In all that we have said in this matter relative to Mr. Shepard, we think it would puzzle the Nag's Head editors to point out one word of abuse. We thought Mr. Shepard had spoken too slightingly of Mr. Graham, and that he had misapprehended some of Mr. Mangum's opinions and public conduct, and we endeavored to set him right. In doing this we used no "invectives," and we think we displayed no "malice," we are sure we felt none. We spoke of the matter as freemen ought to speak—in courteous but plain language.

To the editors of the Nag's Head Advocate we would say, that if we have used harsher language than is pleasant to their ears, a review of their own course will explain to them the cause. If they had been just to others, they would have found in us nothing to complain of. But their ignorance and prejudice led them into a great error. Their "very high regard" for Mr. Shepard perverted their vision, and they could see nothing but deformity in all who happened to stand in the way of their "great man." They could not imagine any excellence out of the circle of Pasquotank and Perquimons, and the overflowing of their disappointment made its appearance in the grossly abusive article we first noticed. Such ignorance and folly deserved to be exposed and rebuked, and we did not hesitate to perform the duty. And though our chastening may have been for the present grievous, we hope the fruit thereof will be wisdom to the new editors, and that in the future we shall find their demeanor characterized with more prudence. Their present raving we regard only as evidence of their defeat and mortification, and deem it not necessary to say a word more in reply.

Police of the Town of Milton.—At an election held in this town agreeably to its charter, on Monday the 1st inst., the following persons were elected Commissioners of Police for the ensuing year: Stephen Dodson, Samuel Watkins, Martin P. Huntington, Dr. A. J. Walker, Dr. Willie Jones, G. W. Johnson, David Ball and Dabney Terry.

At a meeting of the Board on the same evening, Nathaniel J. Palmer, esq. was elected Intendent of Police; Samuel Watkins, Town Treasurer; Martin P. Huntington, Secretary to the Board, and Henderson Stanfield, Town Constable.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, January 30

We are startled and amazed this morning by news of the utmost importance, which has crept silently almost to our wharves, in a packet ship, only twenty-two days from Liverpool. Great Britain is crowned with successes in arms beyond what human ambition, it seems to me, could ever have dreamed of. I mourn not, though, if she bears her honors with humility. The sum and substance of the news is this:

The complete success in the objects of the British expedition to China.

The offer of the Emperor to treat with Admiral Elliot, either at Canton or Ningpo. The promise of an indemnity of three millions sterling, the island of Chusan to be held till it is paid. The disgrace of the high Commissioner Lin. A reported forcing of the Bocca Tigris, and attack upon Canton.

The Cabul and Afghanistan war is also terminated. Dost Mohammed, after another defeat, is in the hands of the British. The Belooches beaten every where. Kelat re-occupied by the British. In short, the British are omnipotent in India.

Nor has the British arms less success in Africa, for Mehemet Ali seems now but a British vassal.

Such news as this electrified London. Tories and Whigs unite in deifying the success of the Ministry—their *luck*, the Tories call it, their *genius*, the Whigs. Never, though, was there such a lucky administrator of Foreign Affairs as Lord Palmerston!

The effect upon the markets was electric too. Tea fell seven pence sterling per pound in a single day, which fall will ruin many in London, and take a million or millions from the pockets of importers in the United States. East India cotton also had a rise. The funds, of course, were delighted with such intelligence. There is no doubt, though, to speak more gravely upon the subject, that the settlement of the China question is of the first importance to secure steadiness in commercial affairs. Long protracted and distant wars were of a nature to unsettle every thing.

New York, February 2.

McLeod was liberated from jail one day last week, the required security for his appearance to take his trial having been given, but, as soon as he was released by the sheriff, a band of two or three hundred armed men seized and reconducted him to prison, where at the last account he was still confined. The object of the outrage was said to be to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of his boat. It was pretty plainly intimated by the ringleaders that he should never be allowed to re cross the line.

The British cruisers on the coast of Africa continue their practice of searching American vessels. A ship arrived here yesterday that was boarded, on coming out of the river Bross, and taken possession of by a British cruiser. The boarding officer demanded the ship's papers, which the captain would not give up. He then proceeded to search the ship—opening trunks, sealed letters, and barrels of provisions—declaring if he had found 20 barrels of bread on board, he should have taken her as a prize to Sierra Leone. During the search, the captain was placed under a guard of four armed men. The opinion the natives entertain of John Bull's regard for their freedom may be inferred from the fact that the negro pilots of the American ship, when they saw the British cruiser coming, swam ashore for fear of being *impressed!*

General Harrison arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at about half past 2 o'clock. During the whole day our wharf was crowded with persons awaiting his arrival, and at about 2 o'clock the boat on which he came was discovered to be in sight five or six miles down the river. The fact was announced by the discharge of cannon, and in about half an hour the splendid steamer *Ben Franklin* rounded the point, and came into port in gallant style. Four or five pieces of artillery on shore were fired without intermission, and the cannon on board the boat responded. The bells of the city were rung and almost every Whig house displayed a flag.

By the time the boat arrived at the wharf, the concourse of people was tremendous, and three hearty cheers were given as the moment she touched the Virginia soil. Gen. Harrison was waited on by the Committee of Reception, and escorted in an open carriage to the United States Hotel, where a cordial welcome and the hospitalities of the city were tendered to him by S. Sprigg, esq in a neat and appropriate address. The General responded in a forcible and happy manner. During the afternoon he received the congratulations of thousands of our fellow citizens from every point for miles around, and in the evening he was escorted to the residence of Mr. E. Dorsey, where a splendid entertainment was provided, and here he was waited upon by hundreds more, including our fair countrywomen.

General Harrison left for Pittsburg at a late hour last night.

Wheeling Gazettee, Jan 29.

The Senate Land Debate has ended at last, in the passing, by a large majority, of the permanent prospective pre-emption bill, as originally proposed; and the bill has now to undergo the ordeal of the House of Representatives.

The proposition, originally Mr. Calhoun's, but moved as an amendment to the bill by Mr. Young, proposing a conditional cession of the Public Lands to the states within which they lie, was rejected by a large majority.

The amendment, moved by Mr. Crittenden, for coupling with the pre-emption principle the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the states, in proportion to their right of property therein, was negatived by a small majority; a majority produced, probably, by the apprehension on the minds of some senators that the introduction of that enactment into this bill might be the means of defeating the bill for pre-emption, which they are in favor of on its own merits, and therefore not willing to connect with any other project. We cannot but hope, however, that the two measures will at last go hand in hand, and that, if they be made the subject of different acts, the one act will not lag far in the rear of the other, whether it pass at this session or at the next.

The extent of the majority in favor of the *premanent prospective pre-emption law* may perhaps surprise some of our readers, who are not prepared for what, at first sight, appears to be so radical a change in our land system. The fact is, however, as we understand, the principle of that bill is already as effectively a part of the land system as if it had been in legal existence for forty years. There is a *conventional* law, stronger than any temptation to break it, which now protects the actual settler against any competition at sales of the public lands. And this bill has passed the Senate by such a majority, under the influence of the argument that it is better to *legalize* what is incurable and inevitable, than to keep on the statute-book a provision which is a dead letter. Of the conclusiveness of this argument we say nothing; but it certainly was not without its effect upon the Senate. *National Intel.*

The North Carolina Standard and Mr. Badger.—One of the worst signs of the times, is the disposition which is manifested to underrate meritorious men, because of differences of political opinion. No matter how exalted may be a man's intellect, or how virtuous his life, he cannot escape the sneers or the calumnies of political opponents. Politics is the great test upon which every man is tried; and neither intelligence, virtue or patriotism, seems to be regarded.

We have a strong instance of this disposition in the conduct of the Carolina Standard towards George E. Badger. Now, whatever Mr. Badger's political opinions may be, whether he be Whig or Tory, Democrat or Republican, there is no doubt that he is a man of exalted intellect, kindly feelings and irreproachable life; in a word, an honor to the state of which he is a native and a citizen; and the editor of the Standard displays neither candour, good taste or state pride, when he attempts to sneer away such a man's reputation.

What if the editor of the Charelston Mercury is so ignorant as not to have heard of George E. Badger—does his *boobyism* furnish any excuse for the conduct of the editor of the Standard, *who knows* Mr. Badger to be a man of extraordinary abilities?

South Carolina has never been famous for her liberality to her neighbours of the "old North State;" nor are we surprised at it, for she is so much occupied in admiring her own professions, that she has no time to look into the affairs of her neighbors; but, we never did expect to see the time when a citizen of North Carolina would publish with commendation, a satirical article upon his own State, from the pen of "a chivalrous" South Carolinian.

We may be told that, as we are a native and citizen of Virginia, this is a subject with which we have nothing to do. To those who say this, we have only to reply that, we choose to have something to do with it; we choose to have some agency in giving honor to whom honor is due; and we choose to rebuke those who, to use a homely phrase, are "defiling their own nests," and endeavoring to sneer away the reputation of the brightest ornaments of their own state. *Pet. Int.*

Pennsylvania.—We are glad to learn from the Philadelphia, papers that the Pennsylvania state loan for eight hundred thousand dollars has been all taken up by the banks and opulent individuals of Philadelphia. The prompt action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in support of her plighted faith, and the public spirit of her institutions and capitalists, present a fine example for emulation by her sister states. *Nat. Intel.*

The Resumption in Pennsylvania.—The Carlisle Herald of Wednesday, twelve days after resumption, says: "From every section of the commonwealth we have the pleasing intelligence that the banks of this state have, in accordance with law and the well-known wishes of the people, resumed specie payments. The resumption was attended with no excitement, the note-holders being generally willing to give the banks a fair chance."

We have it from the most unquestionable authority, that Mr. Preston has no intention of accepting a seat in the Cabinet, (as was confidently reported,) but will remain in the Senate for the purpose of giving his aid to the new Administration in carrying out their measures. *Charleston Courier.*

Apportionment of Representation.—The total population of the United States, according to the Census, will stand about as follows: whites 14,250,000, free colored 400,000, slaves 2,354,000—total 17,000 000. The ratio of 60,000 which has been proposed as the basis of representation would deprive many of the states of part of their present representation, and leave very large fractions unrepresented in a majority of the sates. The New York Express contains a table showing the effect of such a ratio compared with the present. By this it appears that the 13 non-slaveholding states, which under the present ratio of 47,700 have a representation in the house of Congress of 142 members, would by the ratio proposed have such representation increased to 154 members, while the 14 slaveholding States which have now 100 would be decreased to 95, making 249 members in the house.—A ratio of 50,000 would increase the house to about 300 members. *Newark Daily Adv.*

BRANDY AND SALT FOREVER!

The following testimonial "from one of the sufferers" is quite irresistible as to the merits of the grand panacea. It is extracted from the London Comic Almanac.

"sur—i Take the liberty of addressing yew about the brandy & sawlt. i was afflicted with dredfull lownes of sperits & rewmatism wich having freely aplide the abuv has boath Disapeared. sir my way of Applying is the sawlt outside wonst a day & the brandy inside twice every our. its effex is sumtimes realy Asstonishing. my wife also takes the abuv Meddisin in her tea, & finds grate bennifits.

"sir yewr Most obediant.

"TUMMAS SPOONEY.

"P. S. sir a neyber of min Tried the abuv on his wife bean Bad skalded killing a pig but Unlukky forgot to Put in the sawlt. owevver it was awl Verry wel, for the brandy aloan Cured his wife & now he's got the Sawlt to Cure his bakun."

☞ We are making out our accounts, and transmitting them through the post-office to subscribers in arrears. Those more convenient will be waited on by an agent. We hope in all cases our demands will be met in a spirit of justice and liberality, and with a promptness, which the many expenses connected with a printing office, for paper, type, &c. so imperatively require.

The regulations of the Post Office Department permit remittances to be made to editors through the Postmasters, free of charge, which our distant subscribers can avail themselves of

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
11 Thursday,	6 41	5 19
12 Friday,	6 40	5 20
13 Saturday,	6 39	5 21
14 Sunday,	6 38	5 22
15 Monday,	6 37	5 23
16 Tuesday,	6 36	5 24
17 Wednesday	6 35	5 25

MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
Full 5 8 50 after.
Last 13 1 22 morn
New 11 6 5 morn
First 28 2 47 after.

Notice---Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor for the county of Orange, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in March next. All persons having business will attend at that time, and applications for admitting persons should then be made.

February 10. 59--

Bargains! Bargains!!

GOODS AT COST!!

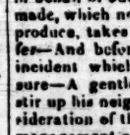
THE subscriber wishing to move back to his farm again, and desiring to close his business in this place before leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods, by the piece or pattern, to suit the purchaser, AT WHAT THEY COST DELIVERED HERE. The Goods are all new, and a great many of them desirable. Call and examine before spending your cash else where, and you shall not be disappointed.

☞ All persons indebted will please call and settle their dues, as I intend remaining here no longer than compelled by my business.

R. NICHOLS.

February 10. 59—

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber, on Saturday the 6th instant, a small sorrel MARE, about ten years old, with a blaze face, three white feet, and some white spots on her back from saddle scalds. She has a scar on the back of her neck, on the right side, caused by the bite of another horse. Any person who may take up said Mare, shall receive a suitable reward on her delivery to Mr. Lemuel Lynch, in Hillsborough, or to the subscriber, in Granville, eight miles west of Oxford.

GEO. W. FERRILL.

February 10. 59—3wp

To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall apply to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in the town of Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on the fourth Monday in February instant, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; when and where you can attend and object if you think proper.

WM. B. VANDERFORD.

February 10. 59—

For Sale,

A first rate Milch COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A PROPOSITION.

The publisher of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is thankful for the steady increase to his subscription list - and being aware that many gentlemen who take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture, whose influence in their respective neighborhoods, when they may choose to exert it, can always accomplish much good, and who may be inclined to take an active part in behalf of our paper by the proposition now made, which no pecuniary consideration could produce, takes leave to make the following offer—And before doing so, he would relate an incident which has induced him to the measure—A gentleman in Mississippi, wishing to stir up his neighbors in that State, to the consideration of the importance of a change in the management of their estates, wrote us of his intention to obtain a number of subscribers to our journal - The manner of the offer, unexpected and unsolicited as it was on our part, induced us to make him the offer of a fine full bred young Berkshire GRUNTER, as a small token of our gratitude for his kindness - He has since set himself to work, and the day after receiving our letter, obtained a number of subscribers, whose names have been forwarded to us. Believing that many other gentlemen would be willing to make a little sacrifice of their ease to do a good action for their neighbors, for us, and for the gratification of possessing an animal which would probably claim more attention obtained under such circumstances than if purchased with money, we propose to all such, that

Any one obtaining 20 subscribers for the American Farmer, and remitting the money therefor, ($50) for one year, (or become responsible for the same,) shall receive for his trouble a handsome full-blood Berkshire, 8 to 10 weeks old, or a pair of Tuscaroras, (a stock of the Berkshire on the China,) caged and furnished with food, if necessary, to any part of the United States.

Or, for the same number, and on the same terms, shall receive and agricultural implement, fruit or ornamental trees shrubs seeds, or books, to be found in catalogues which will be forwarded to the subscribers at a distance in a few days, to the value of $12 50.

Also, any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting $10 therefor, shall receive volume 1 or 2 of the new series of the 'American Farmer,' neatly bound in boards if required, or forwarded in sheets, to any part of the United States.

For 10 subscribers and $20, vols 1 & 2 do. do.

For 20 do. and $40, vols. 1 and 2 American Farmer, and 3, 4 & 5 Farmer and Gardener, all bound, if desired.

Conscious as we are that the more extensive the circulation of agricultural works the greater benefits must inevitably accrue to the country, we hope that the above liberal offers will induce many others to follow the laudable example of our Mississippi friend, and thus be the means of doing good to their neighbors, their country, themselves, and their humble servant.

SAMUEL SANDS.

Publisher America Farmer, Baltimore Md

Good Second-hand Sulkey

FOR SALE.

A NEWARK-BUILT SULKEY on elliptical springs. It has lately been thoroughly repaired; and for use is almost as good as new. It cost $180. The owner, having no use for it, will take half that sum for it and the harness. Inquire at this office.

January 27. 57—4w

Negroes for Sale,

In Hillsborough.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, a likely young NEGRO WOMAN and Child, and a BOY about fourteen years of age, on a credit of six months.

By the Executor of the late Isabella Thomson

January 27. 57—4w

Union Academy.

THE spring session of this school will commence on the 15th instant, and end on the 15th of June, including a term of five months, as usual The tuition, per session,

For the Preparatory Col. Course,	$18 50
English,	7 50
Minors,	5 00

Board six dollars per month. Care will be taken to cultivate the moral, physical and intellectual faculties of the students, for which purpose the peculiar seclusion and healthiness of the situation is remarkably adapted.

JNO. R. HOLT.

South west Orange, Jan. 5 55—4w

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructresses. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Friday, the 23d of January. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French, by a native,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle-work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr.
WM. CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM. } Trustees.

REFERENCE:—Rev. Wm. M. Green, Professor at the University, Rev. Samuel J Johnson, of Edenton.

January 8 55—6w

Hillsborough

English Academy.

THE Board, of Commissioners, having procured the services of Mr. JOHN ODEND'HAL, who is eminently qualified to teach the usual branches of an English Education, would respectfully announce to the public, that the school under the superintendence of the Board, will be opened on Monday the 1st day of February next. The terms of tuition are, (per session,)

For Spelling Reading, Grammar, and Writing,	$6 00
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c.	8 00

Tuition to be paid in advance The great importance of having a good English School in a community, with a cheap rate of tuition, it is hoped, will induce the citizens to patronize this school.

EDMUND STRUDWICK,
LEMUEL LYNCH,
STEPHEN MOORE,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
JAMES M. PALMER,
JOHN BERRY,
JOHN A. FAUCETT, } Commissioners.

January 27. 57—

On taking charge of the English School in Hillsborough, the subscriber considers it due both to the public and himself to state, that he has not slightly considered the important and responsible nature of the duties he is about to assume, and that he is determined to spare no pains nor labor in his efforts to cultivate the intellectual faculties of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care. Their morals also will receive strict attention, as a matter indispensible in a well regulated school.

In order to make himself a useful and successful teacher, he will consider it his duty to study the various dispositions and propensities of his pupils, and by thus finding the true avenues to the youthful understanding, he will hope the more readily to communicate instruction and improvement.

In conducting the exercises of the school, he will endeavor to confine himself as much as possible to the explanatory or demonstrative method of instruction, and in general to govern it more by a system of moral discipline than by a fear of the rod.

Having been eleven years engaged in teaching, the subscriber flatters himself that his efforts to give satisfaction to his employers will prove successful.

J. ODEND'HAL.

January 27 57—2w

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 23d of February instant, before the court house in Hillsborough, a valuable Negro Woman by the name of Milly, late the property of Martin Palmer, deceased, and her daughter Susan, a sprightly girl about eight or nine years old. A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required.

THOS. CLANCY, *Trustee, &c.*

February 2 58—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the 23d day of February next, (it being the Tuesday of Orange County Court,) in the Town of Hillsborough,

between Twenty-five and Thirty NEGROES.

Among them are Men, Women, Boys and Girls, nearly all young; some seven or eight of the best house servants, male and female, ever offered for sale. Also,

near 2000 acres of Land,

lying in the Western District of Tennessee.

Terms—Six months credit, for negotiable paper well endorsed.

STEPHEN MOORE, *Trustee.*

January 26. 57—tp

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will publish the above until the day of sale.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

From Brother Jonathan.

A PAINFUL SPECTACLE.

We had the unhappiness to see a sight on Tuesday, which is unfortunately too common—the possessor of a fine and well cultivated mind, debased to a condition below that of the brutes that perish. We suppress names, because that he has friends whose feelings are tremblingly acute to his disgrace; and because the man himself in his lucid intervals, is painfully sensible of the condition to which he has reduced himself. It is unnecessary to say that he is a slave of the bottle.

With a face bruised by contact with some obstruction in his dubious progress; with a coat torn nearly from his body, and other parts of his attire dismantled, a hat beaten in, dirty linen, and his whole person smeared with the mud in which he had been rolling, walked a man, who, but a short time ago, had thousands hanging upon the words as they fell from his lips. He has been a popular lecturer, is a close reasoner, and elegant writer. He has commanded the esteem and respect of thousands; and there are those living, whom no persuasion, short of that of the evidence of their own eyesight, would convince that he is the fallen creature which we have seen him. He has been accustomed to, and might still move in the best society—he prefers the debasement of intoxication.

Even in his depraved condition, he seemed to us no less than a master spirit ruined. His intellectual countenance gave an impressive idea of the capacity of the gifts thrown by him unheeded away; as blackened ruins denote the size, and intimate the magnificence of the building of which they are the wreck. Liquor could not disguise his high forehead nor could drink entirely break the stateliness of his carriage. But his fine eye was dimmed, and in its lack of lustre gave no expression. His lips, which in the human face are scarce inferior to the eye in their capacity of expression, were half open and filthy; illustrating that cruel but witty pun of Johnson, in the engraving where he gives the drunkard's mouth as

——a breach in nature
For ruin's wasted entrance.

The reeking fumes of alcohol issued from the aperture from whence have so often proceeded such words of wisdom as might induce some modern painter to apply to him the old conceit of bees hovering about the lips of the sage. The ruin is complete. We fear it is permanent and incurable.

Only upon the evening previous, the care and kindness of friends had replenished his wardrobe, and put him in a position to appear respectable. But as "the dog returns to his own vomit again, and the sow to her own wallowing in the mire," the victim to a disgraceful passion for drink, had in one night put himself in worse condition than that from which he had been temporarily rescued. The friends who had counted upon a visit from a rational man, fled at his approach, pained and sick at heart.

Reader, this is no fancy sketch. The original of it is in all probability in duress at this moment, a portion of that sweeping of the streets, for gathering which, the police of a city is organized—a living mass of physical corruption and mental prostitution.

Were he the only sufferer, the subject were less painful. But in a distant city a wife sits—conscious of her husband's failings undoubtedly, but unconscious of his present condition. Who shall break it to her? Shall she wait to hear of a coroner's inquest upon an unknown man, indentical in description with him to whom she is bound by the closest and tenderest ties—with him who has sworn to cherish and support her? And his children—some of whom can only lisp the name of father—are they to grow up and learn that he whom they must love and would fain respect, is a by word among men—and that the very blackguard boys may throw filth at him with impunity as he staggers through the streets? Are they bear that the tenderest mercy shown him by our institutions, is his consignment to a damp and cold cell in his insensibility, there to waken with all the horrors of hell on his soul, and all the types of it present to his fearfully excited imagination?

Dialogue.—'Sam, how did you contrive to get up so high in the world? I remember when nobody would speak to you.'

'Oh, I cheated my tailor out of a suit of clothes.'

'Indeed? and was that all you did?'

'No, I ruined a young lady.'

'Monstrous! What then? Was it found out?'

'Yes, indeed—I took particular pains to that effect, and the consequence was, that I became introduced into higher circles, and every girl set her cap for me.'

'Then I made a splendid failure, which capped the climax.'

'How, sir?'

'And then I managed to be shockingly abused by the public press. Then I was known as the celebrated Mr. ——.

'All this is very queer. I should have managed just as you have done, if I had been ambitious of mounting the gallows.'

'Your ignorance, friend—your ignorance. There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. You would have made yourself ridiculous, but I have made villany sublime.'

A Temperance Anecdote.—A man was taken before a magistrate for having, while drunk, knocked down in the street a minister of religion. The prisoner was fully convicted for the offence, but at the urgent intercession of the reverend gentleman whom he had injured, was liberated on signing the teetotal pledge for a month. At the expiration of the month, he called at the house of the divine, and being introduced, expressed his gratitude for the effects of the pledge he had submitted to, and concluded with expressing the utmost sorrow at not having met and knocked down his reverence thirty years before.

Who has the most money?—A swell clerk from Pearl st. who was spending an evening in a country tavern sometime since, cast about him for some amusement. Feeling secure in the possession of the most money, he made the following offer:

"I will drop money into a hat with any man in the room. The one who holds out longest shall take the whole and treat the company."

"I'll do it," said an old farmer. The cockney dropped in a quarter.—the countryman followed with a 'Bung-town copper.'

"Go on," said the cockney.

"I won't," said the farmer; "take it all and treat the company."

N. Y. Planet.

A Driving Business.—Fifteen weddings took place at Winchester, Ky., on Christmas day.

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture; among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58-3m

To I. H. Spencer, Richard Finch, Allen Parks, Magbee & Irvine, and all my other creditors:

TAKE NOTICE, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange County, on the fourth Monday in February instant, I shall make application to the Justices of said Court to take the benefit of the laws made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors: when and where you may attend and object if you see cause.

THOS. PHILLIPS.

February 3. 58-

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOSIAH TURNER.

January 19. 56-

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26-

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55-

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16 52-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Goods! Goods! Goods!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43-

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of WM. H BROWN & CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 25th day of October last, by its own limitation. The books and accounts are placed in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is authorised to collect the debts and close the business.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND,
WM. H. BROWN.

January 14. 55-4w

Boot and Shoe Store
AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. Seal-skin do.
Do. Seal-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase good Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55-

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough Dec 19 53-

Look at This!

ALL persons indebted to me by Note are requested to come and settle them, and all persons idebted to me by Account are requested to settle them with Cash or Notes, as I wish to close my books up to this time, 1st of January 1841.

A. PARKS.

January 5. 54-3w

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Over Coats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44-

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 43-

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Joseph S. Thompson vs. John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Nicholas Thompson vs John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50 56-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

John Bradsher vs. John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term. 1840.

Elizabeth Royster vs. John A. Leath.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56-6w

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. Zachariah Trice and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor vs. *Elisha Taylor* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

JOS. C. NORWOOD. *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1840.

John U. Kirkland vs. *Thomas Hunter.* } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and replevin the property levied on and plead to issue, that judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, C.

Price Adv. $4 50. 55--

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS.
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44-

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders as melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitgluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48-12m

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatchorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 1-61

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,

Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. William L. Durham's heirs at law.

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4.50 41-6w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until otherwise ordered—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.